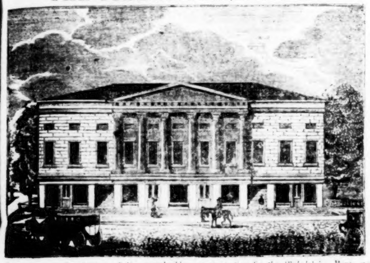
Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVI. | Philadelphia, April 15, 1837. | Whole No. 820.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANK.



To accompany the drawing of the new building, now erecting for the Philadelphia Bank, we have procured the following notice of its origin, and the several acts of Assembly, incorporating the institution, and extending the same from time to time. The last act places the corporation on a footing of great soundness and permanency. The description of the Banking House, has been kindly furnished by the talented architect who planned it, and from whose hands so many edifices have been reared to ornament our favored city.

The Philadelphia Bank is situated on the south west corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets. The dimensions of the building are [illegible] feet on Chesnut street, with a depth on Fourth street of [illegible] feet, and consist of a basement story 12 feet in height, containing five stores or shops, vaulted over for the security of the banking room, which is supported on arches from east to west of the building.

The principal story is 28 feet in height, and is subdivided into rooms for the accommodation of the President, Cashier and Directors; these rooms have immediate communication with the banking room, and with the principal entrances into the building, which are by means of two flights of marble steps, leading from Chesnut street, on the eastern and western sides of the portico. The portico is in the centre of the building, and projects from the wings four feet. The columns are of marble, of the Greek Corinthian, 2 feet 6 six inches in diameter, supporting a pediment, the ornament of which is [illegible]. The whole of the building is constructed with marble from the quarries in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. [illegible]

The counter is constructed of marble, and is [illegible] feet in length, extending through the entire central space from east to west, and is supported on the arches of the banking room floor at the distance of sixteen feet from the south wall of the building.

This portion of the bank is heated by furnaces, constructed under the watchman's room in the rear.

On the 6th of August, 1803, a number of individuals, residents of the city of Philadelphia, associated together under the name of the Philadelphia Bank, agreeing at the same time on certain fundamental articles, as forming a basis for their government. By these, the amount of the capital stock was fixed [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BRIDE OF BEARHAVEN.

[illegible]

THE ABSENT.

[illegible]

——Sunday Reading.——

DEATH OF Mrs. SARAH MORE.

Account of the death of Mrs. Sarah More, sister of the celebrated Mrs. H. More.

In the spring of 1817, by the death of Mrs. Sarah More, the eldest of the then surviving sisters, the family was again stricken. A companion was taken from them whose lively sallies of original wit had often made sorrow smile, and pain forget itself. But it was the lot of this intelligent, virtuous, and entertaining person to linger [illegible] in an extremity of suffering rarely surpassed. Her vivacity combated long with her pains; but her victory over them was the reward of her patient hope in her Redeemer, her disclaimer of all self-righteous grounds of consolation, and her humble trust in the purchased pardon of her God. Her bed of death was the scene of awful edification,—the voice of ecstasy mingling with the cry of anguish—the flesh dissolving in pain, and the spirit departing in peace. She had, indeed, an earthly stay in Hannah, who let none of the supports or pledges of Scripture-testimony be wanting to her dying sister, while her's was the hand to do all that could be done by human help to mitigate the last crisis.

The Christian magnanimity by which the departure of this valuable person was distinguished, has been recorded by a friend who was con- [illegible]

swallow food, or discern any outward object, she was still enabled to give an evidence of the heavenly frame of her mind: a friend repeating to her that heart-sustaining assurance, 'The blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin,' she pronounced with a devout motion of her hands and eyes, 'cleanseth,' and a moment after, 'Blessed Jesus!' and these were the last of her words that could be recollected. It is scarcely necessary to repeat, after such a relation, that her whole conduct, during her conflict with this last enemy, was one uniform and uninterrupted display, when she was in possession of her faculties, of those fruits of the Spirit enumerated by the apostle, 'Love, peace, meekness, long-suffering, faith'—and it only remains for us to pray that our latter end may be like her's."

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

It appears by confessions of Meunier, that Lavaux and Lacazes, were his accomplices, and drew lots which should do the deed, and it fell to Meunier.

The petition for the repeal of the tax on cotton wool, has received 3334 signatures in Manchester, England.

[illegible] is to dance at Drury Lane forty nights, to the tune of $700 *a night*.

The belligerent Spanish armies are said to be, the one 30,000 and the other 40,000 strong.

The vulgar negro song of Jim Crow, is being arranged by the London musicians, for a superb quadrille and gallopade at Almack's!

The three Persian Princes in London, were shortly to leave for Bagdad, accompanied by a Turkish Mehmandar.

Many extensive failures have taken place in Trieste, involving respectable houses in Vienna.

Cotton was rather on the decline in price at Liverpool and Manchester.

A Marseilles Journal announces that Paganini has just left that city, and intends to proceed to America by way of Havre.

A great gale at Antwerp, on the 24th Feb. caused the waters to rise two feet higher than the high tide of 1835. The new dyke, built two years ago, was destroyed, and a number of horses and cattle perished. It was found also that many people were drowned.

The Tories are petitioning in all parts of the kingdom *to continue the Church Rates*.

Ministers were defeated by a majority in the House of Commons on the 10th ult. by a vote of 43 to 28, on a motion of Mr. T. Duncombe, "that the payment of taxes due should not be necessary to qualify a voter."

A lady by the name of Jeannette Taylor, living in London, has published a valuable work called "Navigation with Luni-solar Tables," which is pronounced an effort of the highest mathematical genius. The King of the Netherlands has sent her a beautiful gold medal.

British House of Lords.—The number of Peers in the British Kingdom is now 394—viz. [illegible]

[illegible]

Saturday Evening Post.

APRIL 15, 1837.

[The Governor's Proclamation came to hand too late for the first edition of last week. That our Pennsylvania country subscribers might have the benefit of its perusal, we delayed its publication to this time.]

Pennsylvania, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: by *Joseph Ritner*, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Legislature has adjourned without making any provisions for carrying on the Internal Improvements of the State, or for paying the laborers for the work actually under contract, and for which the faith of the State is pledged:

And Whereas, Contractors may become alarmed and abandon the work, to their own great loss, the distress of the workmen, and the manifest injury of the Commonwealth, unless the true situation and amount of the means at the disposal of the proper officers for payment, should be made known. Therefore I have thought proper to make the following statement of the unexpended appropriations, applicable to the public works during the present season, viz:

Erie Extension.—Undrawn balances in the Treasury on the 7th of March last, of the sum appropriated per act of the 18th February, 1836,	$145,000 00
North Branch Canal.—Undrawn balance on 3d April, instant,	100,207 76
Gettysburg Extension of Columbia Rail-road.—Undrawn balance on the 27th March last,	150,000 00
To Rebuild Bridge at Duncan's Island.—Per resolution of 23d December last, and 3d April inst.	111,000 00
For Repairs, Damages, Locomotives, &c.—Per act of 2d March, 1837,	575,976 00
Temporary Loan of two hundred thousand dollars, at four per cent for the continuation of operations on the Erie and North Branch Canals, by resolution of 16th June, 1836,	200,000 00
	$1,282,183 76

As the contingency will, in all probability, occur on which the negotiation of the loan just mentioned was directed, viz: The expenditure of the appropriation by the act of February 1836, before any further means for the continuation of the works specified, shall be provided by the Legislature, it will become the duty of the Executive, to obtain the money, and apply it to the intended object.

If all the foregoing sums should be exhausted before the day fixed for the meeting of the next Legislature, I shall deem it my duty immediately after the next General Election, to take such further steps as may then appear necessary and proper, to provide means to sustain the faith of the Commonwealth and the interests of our great system of Internal Improvement.

In the meantime, contractors, workmen, and others, may fearlessly proceed in the fulfilment of the contracts made according to law, with the agents of the State, assured that means will be provided for the redemption even of her implied faith, and that Pennsylvania will not only complete her system, but also promptly discharge all just claims upon her credit and her honor.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Commonwealth, the sixty-first.

By the Governor.

THOMAS H. BURROWES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

April 5, 1837.

Fire.—We regret to learn that the Brush store of Mr. Evan Prowattan in Market street, a few doors below Fifth, took fire on Saturday night. The conflagration was discovered about half past eleven o'clock, when the deep tones of the State House bell called our firemen to their duty. It is unnecessary to add that all was done which alacrity and energy could accomplish; but the fire was not checked until considerable damage was done. We have not learned that Mr. Prowattan was insured.

Another.—A fire broke out Sunday morning about 4 o'clock, in the dry goods store of Mr. Mecaskey in Second street nearly opposite Tammany street, and before the flames could be suppressed, the greater part of the goods were destroyed. Damages estimated at $[illegible].

And yet Another.—The alarm of fire on Sunday morning, about 11 o'clock, was caused by the partial burning of the roof of a house at the corner of Ninth and Filbert streets.—*Penn. Sentinel.*

Jail Delivery.—Six prisoners confined in the Jail in this city escaped and fled on Saturday night. The prisoners were on the first and second floor in rooms directly under and above [illegible]

[illegible]

Brutal Outrage.—A black man named 'Frank' who was well known about the neighborhood of Patterson, was on Saturday last tried at Hackensack, N. J. and sentenced to be imprisoned at the State prison for seven years, for having assaulted a pretty looking white young woman, about 22 years of age, named Mary Cole. The monster attacked the woman, in a bye spot, about four miles from Patterson, and swore he would take her life unless she yielded, and in a struggle that ensued three of her fingers were broken. Finding himself foiled, the fiend then tore one of her ear-rings out of her ear, and afterwards robbed her of her handkerchief, a pair of gloves, and a small amount of money. Seven years imprisonment was a moderate punishment; in the south they would have roasted him alive.

Loss of an American Ship.—There appears in the Liverpool Chronicle of the 11th ult. a letter from Newport, Pembrokeshire, which describes the loss of an American ship about four miles north of that place, on the 24th Feb. She was seen trying to beat off shore, and the coast from near Cardigan to the western part of Newport Bay, was strewed with the wreck of the unfortunate ship, which proved her to be American. The sign board was picked up in two or three pieces; on the top part there was "Packet ship," on another piece "Thomas," and on a third piece "for New York," and "for Liverpool." Feather beds and bolsters have also been picked up, and a great quantity of candles on the coast (and most likely several things of value) north of New Port.

Creek Hostilities again.—The Augusta Constitutionalist gives the following extract of a letter, dated Irwington, Ala. March 25th.

"Whilst I was absent, Gen. Wellborn sent notice to Irwington, that he expected soon to have a fight with the Indians. A good many of our citizens put off to the Pea Swamp, where the battle had commenced. Wellborn had about 80 men; it is not known the number of Indians, but supposed to be 150. The battle lasted about three hours, without much intermission. There were four whites killed, two of them of our citizens, Mr. Holloway, and Mr. Grady; several others were wounded. There were between 40 and 50 Indians found dead; and a squaw informed the whites that the Indians had thrown more of their dead into the water than they saw on the battle ground. It is generally supposed 100 must have been killed; the balance of the Indians retreated up the river."

Mexico.—Lieutenant Tatnall, of the navy, who conveyed Santa Anna to Mexico, informs the editors of the Globe that the reported cold reception given to Santa Anna was altogether a misrepresentation. He was welcomed with great enthusiasm by the great body of his countrymen. Lieutenant Tatnall remained a week with Santa Anna after he landed; during which time, the news of his return had reached the capital, and many other important points, from all of which, letters giving accounts of demonstration of great joy for the deliverance of Santa Anna, were received by him.

Lieutenant Tatnall believes the invasion of Texas will not be renewed. The military preparations of Bustamente are considered by intelligent persons as intended to maintain his authority at home, against the popularity of Santa Anna with the people.

Steamboat Accident.—An accident befel the steamboat Novelty, on her passage up the river, which gave rise to rumors about the city that she had bursted her boilers, and that a number of passengers were scalded. On inquiry into the matter, we understand that this is not the case. When abreast of Tarrytown, one of her boilers blew out with a most astounding report, throwing the brick work of the furnace [illegible], but doing no other injury than slightly burning two or three of the hands. Fortunately, the explosion took place on the outside of the boiler, or the consequences would, in all probability, have been very disastrous. As it was, the greatest consternation prevailed among the passengers, until they were aware of the trifling extent of the damage. The steamboat [illegible], which left here in company with the Novelty, and which was a short distance behind her when the accident occurred, took on her passengers.—*N. Y. Exp.*

The Pilots.—At the close of the last week in the Legislature, the pilot bill was [illegible] on the motion of Mr. Livingston. In answer to a question put to him, Mr. Livingston stated that the regulation of Pilots was [illegible] within the power of Congress, but had been surrendered to the several States as a matter of convenience;—that the New Jersey Pilots, [illegible] by a law of that State, had not [illegible] their appearance in our [illegible], nor were likely to do so, as the merchants and shippers would not entrust their property with them;—that a vessel insured is compelled to await the appearance and boarding of a Pilot, or of violating her insurance, according to a well settled principle which prevails in all commercial ports.

Some progress was made in the bill, and the committee reported and the Senate adjourned.

Of the activity and enterprise of the N. York Pilots, it is impossible to speak too highly—a spirit of emulation is [illegible] among them that has led to the most beneficial results. [illegible] have been boarded many miles at sea, and early [illegible]

[illegible]

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Infamous Trick.—An infamous trick was practiced by some villain, at the fair for the blind in Philadelphia, by throwing phosphorus on the door, whereby many thought that the place was on fire—much confusion ensued, and some ladies fainted.

It is stated, we learn, that the proceeds arising from the Fair for the Blind at the Masonic Hall, amount to nearly *ten thousand dollars!* A very handsome sum to be appropriated to a very laudable purpose.

Fire.—A fire broke out in the lower story of a building, occupied as a pawnbroker's shop, at the corner of St. John and Green streets, on Tuesday night last, about half past 10 o'clock. By the prompt and efficient exertions of our firemen, the flames were soon suppressed, without any material damage being done.

A large boat, laden with lime, took fire at Bethel's wharf, Vine street, on the Schuylkill, and burnt nearly to the water's edge, when she was scuttled and sunk. She took fire from water having accidentally made its way to the lime. No damage was sustained among the other vessels on the river.—*Penn. April 8th.*

Burglary.—The dry goods store, No. 345 North Second street, near Tammany street, was entered on Monday morning, before daybreak, by some daring villains, and goods to a considerable amount were abstracted. The scoundrels bored auger holes in the window shutter, and succeeded in taking out the bolt which secured it. Although there is a watchman's box immediately opposite the store, the burglars succeeded in escaping with their booty.

We have reason to believe that there was less difficulty in procuring money on Wednesday last, than has been experienced for some days past. Several of the Banks have exerted themselves to aid the community, and the United States Bank, notwithstanding considerable drafts upon her vaults, discounted largely on Friday and yesterday.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Snow.—There was a snow fall at Harrisburg, (Pa.) on last Wednesday week, which covered the ground to the depth of three inches. The "Keystone" of that date says: The gloomy aspect of mid-winter sits upon every thing.

Pennsylvania Canals.—The Pittsburg Advocate states that the first arrival of goods, direct from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, by the despatch line, occurred on the 3d inst.

Crime in Providence.—The Grand Jury of Providence was employed five days last week, and found *thirty-three* bills of indictment.—Among them were twenty-two for theft.

Canada.—The melt-meat weather is passing away from the Canadas, we regret to say not without some of the usual unfortunate accidents. Two trains of cars are said to be lost.

Understanding Sequences.—The city council of Wheeling, Va. immediately after licensing sundry *public houses*, adjourned to a grave-digger.

Cotton Snow.—They have strange weather in Louisiana; so says the Francisville Journal—what that paper calls a *cotton snow*. Of course it was not *fleecy*.

Charleston, S. C. is infested with a gang of incendiaries.

Dr. Jackson, the Geologist, states that specimens of Gold in Talcose quartz, are occasionally met with in Maine.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal is open, and boats are now regularly passing through it between Philadelphia and New York.

The New York Canals are expected to be in a navigable condition by the 20th inst.

Shad.—These delightful fish are beginning to come into our market in plenty. Herring and White perch, (the latter, the best pan fish we have,) are in great abundance, and at moderate prices.

The Bridgeton Whig states, that the celebrated Mrs. Coleman and her five children, passed through that place, on her way to Bridgetown, to give a theatrical performance.

Liberal Blacklegs.—Five Negroes were lately committed to jail, in Augusta, Georgia, for gambling.

The Pilot bill has passed the Senate of New York by the casting vote of the President. The bill repealing the charter of the Sackett's Harbor bank passed the Assembly.

The Natchez Herald says that money is loaned at 4 per cent per month on approved paper by any of the brokers who have funds.

The assessed property in New York is set down at $[illegible], and personal property $[illegible]. Her debt is $[illegible].

Raynor Smith for his exertions to aid the unfortunates of the ship Mexico, has been presented with a handsome silver cup bearing emblematic devices of the generous deed it was intended to reward.

Six prisoners escaped from the jail in Bangor on Saturday night last; but two of them were overtaken and brought back before Monday morning.

Perforated cards, the openings of which are made to represent words, are now used on invitations to balls and dinners.

Gen. Heims was killed at Louisville, Ky. by the premature discharge of a cannon, in firing a salute on the arrival of Gen. Jackson at that place.

[illegible]

A Catfish Indeed.—An Alabama paper says that a gentleman by the name of Richardson, lately caught in the Tennessee river, a catfish that weighed one hundred and eighteen pounds—and measured five feet two inches in length, four feet round the middle of its body, and twelve inches between the eyes.

The Exploring Squadron lies beautifully off our harbor—their flags gallantly flying, and the broad pennant of Com. Jones, finely flowing from the mainmast head of the flag ship. The Macedonian has not yet come down from the Yard, but may shortly be expected to join the party.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

The Assembly on the 4th inst. by a vote of 66 to 25 passed the bill "to prevent usury," alias note-shaving. It subjects the shaver to fine and imprisonment. If this bill passes, it will cut off borrowers from one of the few resources which remain to them.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Letting the [illegible].—A female correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, cautions her sex against being in a hurry to adopt the fashion of tight sleeves and long bodice waists. She concludes her tirade by acknowledging that she has an "*emaciated* figure."

The Grippe.—The New Orleans Herald of the 3d inst. states that the *Grippe* had positively appeared in that city. [Doubtful.]

Cause and Effect.—A correspondent of the Boston Morning Post, states that certain gentlemen who keep temperance stores are licensed to keep alcohol as a *medicine!* and that they do a large business in this way—their customers generally being very much out of health!

A Revolution.—The Frankfort (Ky.) Argus, of the 21st ult. says: "From some unknown cause, we understand the entire faculty of the medical department of Transylvania University have been displaced, save Professor Dudley, who was authorized to select a faculty."

Connecticut Election.—Mr. Edwards, the Van Buren candidate, is re-elected Governor by about 1500 majority. A year ago his majority was [illegible].

The present Van Buren members of Congress are all re-elected. The vote has been close in every district but one. Mr. Toucey is re-elected in Hartford county by 70 majority. The following was the vote—Trumbull (Whig) 4334—Toucey (V. B.) 4404.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held on Saturday, upon the body of John Turney, one of the firemen of the steamboat Novelty, who was injured by the accident of Wednesday, and died in the hospital. The verdict was, that he came to his death by the bursting of one of the steam chambers, while the *Novelty was racing with the [illegible]*.—*N. Y. Com.*

Ex-President Adams is in Baltimore, a witness in a libel case in the U. S. Court, brought by Mr. R. M. Whitney against the former publishers of the Chronicle.

Oak wood is selling in Baltimore at $4 [illegible], and hickory at [illegible]—but will soon come down.

The Directors of the City Bank of New Orleans have resolved to renew all paper now under discount, with the same names, until the 15th of November next—requiring only 10 per cent. paid on the principal every 60 days.

General Scott, of the Army, is at Elizabethtown, (N. J.) where he proposes to spend the summer with his family.

Banks.—The whole number of Banks in Massachusetts, in 1834, was six, having an aggregate capital of [illegible]. In December, 1836, the number had increased to one hundred and thirty-eight, and the capital to $40,[illegible].

An Important Caution.—The New York Evening Star of Saturday, says,—"A suit was about to be commenced against a person for reporting that a house had failed which was known to be solvent, but the offended begged hard for forgiveness. We are assured, however, that suits will hereafter be commenced against every one who reports the failure of a solvent house."

Oil and Bone Markets.—The New Bedford Mercury says all the whale oil which has arrived at that port for the month past, amounting to 13 to [illegible] bbls. has been sold at 40a42 cents per gallon. [illegible] whale bone at 27 cents per lb. Sperm Oil remains firm at 90 cents, and very scarce.

Santa Anna.—The United States barque Pioneer, gives a somewhat different account of the reception of Santa Anna at Vera Cruz, to that received before [illegible]. It states it to have been most flattering and that the prevailing opinion in Santa Cruz, was that Santa Anna would be at the head of affairs in six months.

Wood versus Coal.—Perrysburg (Lake Erie,) says the Maumee of the Lake, is literally filled with [illegible] cheap. When the forests of the west give place to the flood of emigration, there will come the day, the exhaustless beds of Pennsylvania anthracite for the supply of [illegible].

The New Orleans Courier states that, as there has been no arrival from Vera Cruz or Matamoras, since the [illegible] of February, the general supposition was that American vessels were detained by the Mexican authorities. There were [illegible] American vessels in the port of Matamoras.

Gold Mines in Arkansas.—The gold and silver mining mania has reached Arkansas, and [illegible] are buying up at an advance near Little Rock [illegible]

[illegible]

Fratricidal.—On Saturday morning, two brothers, named McLaughlin, occupying a stable in partnership, between Eighth and Ninth streets, quarrelled about giving some oats to their horses, when one of them seized an axe and inflicted such a dreadful wound on the head of the other that his recovery is very doubtful. The wounded man was conveyed to Bellevue hospital, and his brother to the upper police. He was fully committed to await the issue of his own rash conduct.—*N. Y. News.*

Ploughing Match.—The American Institute, to test the relative merits of several ploughs exhibited at the ninth annual fair, have appointed Friday, the 27th instant, for a grand ploughing match, which is to take place upon the farm of General Jeremiah Johnson, at the Wallabout, half a mile from Williamsburgh ferry.—*N. Y. News.*

Mademoiselle Celeste.—This lady is carrying all before her in the South—at Louisville, (Ky.) she cleared for her share of six nights, two thousand dollars—in New Orleans, she attracted to see her "Maid of Cashmere," in six successive nights, thirteen thousand dollars. Her benefit is the greatest upon record at play house prices, being $3400. Her share of the profits of one month in New Orleans will be over $10,000.

Accident and Escape.—As a gentleman was driving up Second street near to Dock, in a remarkably neat Stanhope, the linch pin came out and the wheel coming off, it was thrown with some violence to the ground. The horse became frightened and ran off, dragging the vehicle after him.—The gentleman was ejected from his seat with violence, and thrown to a considerable distance, but escaped unhurt. The Stanhope was almost instantly made a perfect wreck, and its scattered fragments strewed the ground.—*Penn. Sent.*

Great Speed.—The new steamboat Rodolph, lately launched at Louisville, (Ky.) performed the trip from New Orleans to Louisville in six days and twenty-two hours. This is a shorter time by sixteen hours, than the distance has ever been done before, by steam. In reference to this quick trip, the Frankfort Commonwealth says: Kentuckians will back their Rodolph of the turf against the world—their Rodolph of the waters has no rival East or West.

American Copy Right.—In his speech at the [illegible] Festival in New York, Col. [illegible] stated that a single American publishing [illegible] Carey & Lea) have paid in the five years previous to 1834, the trifling sum of $135,000 for copyrights, $30,000 of which were for [illegible] books. The house of Carey, Lea & Blanchard paid $[illegible] last year to American authors, and the firm of Harper & Brothers has transferred [illegible] about the same amount annually for several years.

Prince [illegible] Napoleon.—The Norfolk Herald says that [illegible] gentleman, while in that borough, [illegible] in French's (new) Hotel, [illegible]

[illegible]

Rail Road.—The Congress of Texas has granted a charter of incorporation to a company to make a rail road for the purpose of connecting the waters of the Sabine with the Rio Grande, with a capital of five millions of dollars, and extensive banking privileges. The charter is carefully guarded, and the period of its limitation is forty-nine years. By this and other improvements, and short canal cuts, a direct communication is made with N. Orleans in seventy hours.

Legislature of Ohio.—This body have agreed to adjourn on Monday, April 3. There would have been a great saving to the State, had they never met. They have been the most expensive, and the least profitable Legislature that ever met in our State. In every thing, their doings are reprehensible; in nothing so much, as the time they have misemployed, and in the expense they have incurred.—*Cin. Gaz. April* 1.

Such is the improvement and progress in Silk manufacture in Hartford, and other places in New England, that the New Haven Herald thinks America will in a few years export silks of plain manufacture, as she has for some time those of plain cotton stuffs. The Hartford establishment already furnishes fifty pounds of sewing silk per week. This article is taking the precedence in the market over the foreign.

A poor Frenchman, who is described as a cripple without the use of his hands, has very ingeniously contrived to write with an instrument fixed to a belt round his body. The unfortunate man, whose name is Couplet, has furnished the New York Commercial Advertiser with a very handsome specimen of his autograph, in which flourishes are introduced and pictures of birds, all executed by the mere movement of the body.

From the New Orleans Bee, March 28.

The Money Crisis.—The disastrous news from New York, which arrived by the mail of Sunday night, has spread a gloom over the commercial part of the city which is plainly visible to those who have been accustomed to the glowing activity and unremitting industry which usually pervade that portion of our community.

Indictment for Treason.—Stephen Merritt, alias Wright and Randall Irving, free persons of color, were last week of the present term of the Superior Court of St. Augustine, indicted by the Grand Jury for treason against the United States, in supplying the Seminole Indians with provisions and ammunition. They were arraigned, and plead not guilty, and their trial was fixed for the present term of the Court.

Infamous Robbery.—On Saturday last, Mr. Lomas's Exchange store in Canal street, was broken into and robbed of seven hundred dollars *counterfeit and broken bank bills*, which were temptingly exposed in the window. He was formerly of the corps ephemeral, and no doubt the thief thought that he had no business with any such sum of money.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

The University of Michigan.—[illegible]

[illegible]

To Agents and Subscribers.

☞ *Agents who have funds in their hands are respectfully requested to make remittance, stating the amounts received from individual subscribers, and to collect the arrearages due, agreeably to the terms published in every number. The detention of receipts, by which the subscribers accounts are not duly credited for cash paid, must necessarily cause dissatisfaction.*

We have again to request that the subscribers will turn to their accounts at the beginning of the new year, and see if there is not something due the printer.

An immense amount is due, and ought long since to have been paid. We shall be compelled against our inclination, to discontinue the papers of many who are long in arrears—and hope they will then take the hint and make satisfaction.

If any of our subscribers, who have paid agents, find their papers discontinued unexpectedly, they will attribute it to the right source, the neglect of the agents in transmitting the funds.

In general, it is supposed, each one knows about the amount due. It is hoped that each and every one will pay up.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, April 15, 1837.

To Silk Culturists.—At No. 91 in the Arcade, the eggs of the Mammoth White two-crop Silk Worm, are kept for sale. These eggs produce cocoons of a beautiful silver white. The dwarf French mulberry producing leaves as large as the Chinese Mulberry, which never grow higher than 15 feet, are kept at the same place. It is thought this species will supercede the Italian Mulberry.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts in the Treasury for the month of *January*, were $2,363,301,70; for customs, $1,113,926,84; and for lands, $1,250,364,54. For *February*, $2,887,279,40; for customs, $1,897,762,49; and for lands, $989,516,91—being more than five and a quarter millions for two months.

Vanity.—It is said that the celebrated musical composer, Rossini, usually addressed his letters to his mother, in the following unassuming style: To the very illustrious lady—mother of the immortal Rossini.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard are publishing a uniform edition of the works of Washington Irving. The seventh and eighth volumes contain the Tales of a Traveller. They are well printed and handsomely bound.

Littell's Museum for April contains its usual interesting variety of foreign selections.

The following note enclosing *fifty cents* was received a few days since, by the gentleman to whom it is addressed. We publish it in the hope of awakening a similar conscientious feeling in some of our delinquent subscribers.

"Mr. Daal. Graeff,

Sir—You will please to accept this fifty cents, it being for 100 segars taken from your store, some twenty or twenty-five years ago. This is all I can recollect I have taken unjustly from any man. Please to acknowledge the same in the Saturday Evening Post."

THE TIMES—THE EAST AND THE WEST.

It is stated by a person, who asserts that he got his information from the best sources, that the recent failures in New York amount to one hundred millions.—That the failures of Messrs. Josephs have been underrated, being near fifteen millions. That the house of St. Johns failed for many millions. Several failures in this city, also are counted by millions. The inevitable consequences of these crashes and the scarcity of money in the eastern cities, must be a depression for years, among all classes.

Under the existing difficulties, great numbers of mechanics have determined to emigrate to the west, in companies and single. We applaud the resolution, as they can scarcely fail to better their fortunes.

Mechanics and labourers are in great demand in many new and flourishing towns in the west, where plenty and industry reign—plenty of work at good prices, plenty to eat at cheap prices, and plenty of room to grow. A letter recently received from the new Beaver city, says, "*Many strangers are coming in, and the prospect looks well. Labourers are much in demand, at high very high wages. Why is it that many of your poor, hard working, labouring men do not come out here? they would do much better here, and would be gladly received.*"

CHESS.

La Litterateur Français mentions that an engraving has recently been published in Paris by the celebrated artist Retzch, entitled "The Game of Chess." The subject—a fine allegorical design—is that of a young man playing with a demon for the wager of his own soul—the pieces used in the game are designed to represent the principal vices and virtues common to mankind. The delineation is given with great spirit and forcibly conveys the intended moral to the mind of the spectator. It is said, the effect is striking and impressive [illegible]

[illegible]

A recent number of a Parisian journal, *La* [illegible]

[illegible]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE S. E. POST.

—No. 3.—

PARIS—THE POLICE.

Every body knows that at Geneva there are a great many manufactories of watches, and every body who has been in either country knows that, although there is a very severe law prohibiting them from being brought into France, that the Swiss watches are continually smuggled over the lines of the two countries. Some years ago this contraband trade was carried to such an excess, that the Prefect of Paris considered himself called upon to make a great exertion, to seek to punish the offenders—with this view he repaired, *incog* to Geneva. He then applied to a celebrated dealer in watches, to sell him one hundred of the finest quality; when the price was agreed upon, the prefect disclosed the condition that they must be delivered in Paris, to which the watch dealer readily assented upon an additional sum being added, for the risk of transportation. The prefect gave a feigned name and address, and it was settled, that within a month the watches should be in the French capitol. Upon his return, the prefect gave notice to the French officers in the lines of these facts, and after exciting their vigilance, by every thing that was calculated to act upon their fear, their pride or their patriotism, he watched not without anxiety, the event of his mission. Within the time limited a stranger called at the street and number, which the prefect had given—enquired for him by his feigned name, and upon seeing him signified his readiness to deliver the one hundred watches agreeably to contract. That agent was taken into custody, was examined, threatened and re examined, but to no purpose, he protested that he was only a *commissionaire*, in Paris, to deliver the articles in question for a stipulated price. The prefect, mortified and enraged, went back immediately, still *incog*, to Geneva. He sought out the watch maker, and besought him to disclose the means he had used to pass the watches over the lines; but he was met with only a smile and an evasion. Finding that persuasion had so little effect, he next resorted to threats, but with no better success; finally he determined to use that *master key*, which so often unlocks the bosom, where secrets, not otherwise discoverable, lie hidden. He agreed to give the watch dealer ten thousand francs provided he would make a full disclosure, and moreover he guaranteed to indemnify him from all the disagreeable consequences, which otherwise might have occurred. This bargain agreed upon, and consummated by the payment of the money, the watch dealer began—"*Monsieur le prefect de Paris*," (said he,) "when you came to my store disguised like a dealer in watches, I knew you as well as you knew me;—indeed before you called upon me, I had information that you were in Geneva, and I was therefore on my guard. When, therefore, you made me stipulate that the one hundred watches [illegible]

[illegible]

ARCHERY.

We learn that it is in contemplation among some of the [illegible]

[illegible]

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC.

In the apparently quiet and unimportant routine of domestic life, there are many occurrences of trivial import to all those who are not engaged as actors, or participators in them, but which draw forth feelings of the deepest intensity in the minds of those who are. These sensations are more acute, and weigh more heavily on the mind in which they are agitated, from the circumstance of no other person being permitted to share in them, on account of the solitary interest they possess, and their peculiar individuality. To mention and analyse many of these occurrences, would lead us into a digression too abstruse and extensive for our present limits; a few observations however on a solitary instance may not be thought foreign to the purpose.

To exemplify what we have mentioned above—the importance of some of the most usual events in domestic life—we shall adduce as an instance, that period in which it becomes necessary for a parent, to lay out, and provide for his child, the means and manner of his future employment in the world, and the part in which he shall enact his future share of the grand drama of human life. There are many considerations which interfere to render this epoch one of peculiar importance to all who are concerned in it. It not unfrequently happens that the choice of a profession, affects the future happiness or misery of the one to whom it is allotted, in the present state of existence, and it may often extend to the future. The business which a youth has learned may either render him an honor to society, and to his parents, or as the case may happen, it will render him a disgrace to both.—The determining such a point, must therefore be a matter of no small moment, to every parent and to every child.

It has been a disputed question in philosophy, whether there is any original predisposition in the human mind, towards certain occupations, in which the individuals so predisposed would attain a greater degree of eminence or improvement, than in any other that might be selected. As this point has never been decided, we shall briefly express our own opinion in favour of such a supposition, so far as regards any profession which requires intellectual qualifications, and also including what are commonly denominated the fine arts. Any predisposition towards these, if sufficiently marked, should be met with some degree of attention. In relation to other pursuits, we should not place reliance on the transient emotions of pleasure or dislike evinced towards them. The choice of mechanical pursuits should be governed by physical causes, among which we may enumerate corporeal strength, health, constitution, &c.

It is common in this country to leave to the youth himself the choice of his future occupation in the world, a delegation of parental authority which we conceive is frequently followed by the most lamentable and disastrous results. Youth is not the proper season in which to [illegible]

[illegible]

Common Schools, Academies and Colleges in Pennsylvania.—The Secretary of this Commonwealth is *ex officio* the superintendent of public education. From his last report to the legislature, and the documents appended to it, we derive the following information.

By the new school laws of the state, each county is left to determine by its votes whether it will entitle itself to the aid of the public fund by assuming a certain proportion of the expense. The result is stated by the Secretary that the counties supposed to contain the most intelligent inhabitants, are the most opposed to the system, whilst the recent and less populous districts cordially accept it.

The whole number of districts is		987
The number which have accepted		745
The number of common schools		2349
Male teachers	2428	
Female teachers	966	
		3394
Male scholars	74,253	
Female scholars	65,351	
Philadelphia schools	11,234	
		150,838

The average time during which schools were kept open during the year was four months and three days. Average cost of teaching each pupil, one dollar per quarter. Average number in each school forty-one.

The whole number of children in the state between the ages of 5 and 15, is about 390,000.

Of the sum of $200,000 appropriated to the schools for the year, nearly $132,000 have been paid. The remainder will be due to certain districts that have not yet complied with the conditions of the law.

Fifty-two counties have voted to raise by taxes the aggregate sum of $349,000.

Twenty-two of the academies that have received aid from the state, report 1111 students.—These academies possess land estimated at $67,000, investments at $20,000, and buildings at $57,000. But one reports a library.

Eight of the colleges that have received aid from the state, report 841 students; 116 graduates in 1836. Average expense to each pupil, $135. Funds estimated at $333,000, of which sum, the property of the University of Pennsylvania alone, makes $186,000. Volumes in three libraries, 11,200.

Pennsylvania has made grants of money and land at different times to colleges and academies, the gross amount of which is estimated to be $485,000.

Public Schools of Philadelphia.—The city and county of Philadelphia constitute a school district, under special regulations, and are not included in the above statements. From the nineteenth annual report of the Board of Comptrollers, it appears that the monitorial and infant schools have been attended by 7127 pupils; the primary schools by 2500; other schools by 1500, making a total of 11,127 children taught at the expense of the county. The expenses of the year were $75,000, which includes $23,000 for building school houses.

Gas Light.—The principal streets of the city of Pittsburg were illuminated with gas for the first time, on Wednesday evening. The Times says, "The light diffused was pure and brilliant; and no accident whatever occurred to mar the satisfaction created by the successful operation of this important addition to our city improvements. A number of stores were handsomely lit up, and the Exchange Hotel, which was lighted by no less than seventy burners, presented a very brilliant appearance, attracting a large number of admiring spectators. [illegible]

[illegible]

From the London Nautical Magazine for March.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO AMERICA.

The time is fast approaching when the famous prophecy of the Rev. Dr. Dionysius Lardner, delivered in Dublin, and re-delivered in Bristol, "that it was as easy to go to the moon, as to go direct from a port in England to N. York," will be tested; and as the time approaches for the trial, it may not be amiss to remind our readers of the preparations that are making for it.

There are two vessels at present building to run direct from Bristol and London to N. York. The Great Western Ship Company's vessel is building at Bristol, and is of the following dimensions and power:

Length between perpendiculars	216 feet.
Beam	35 do.
Depth in hold	22 do.

The engines are 400 horse power, having cylinders 73 inches diameter, and seven feet stroke.

This noble vessel is expected to be ready in the course of the approaching summer, and will most probably make her first voyage in August next. She is intended to carry twenty-five days' fuel—a quantity quite sufficient to ensure the regular performance of the voyage in all weathers.

The British and American Steam Navigation Company, whose head-quarters are in London, have contracted with Messrs. Curling, Young & Co. of Limehouse, for a vessel of 1,795 tons, builders' measurement, and of the following dimensions and power:—

Length between perpendiculars	235 feet.
Beam	40 do.
Depth	27 do.

To have engines of 460 horse power, having cylinders 70 inches in diameter, and seven feet stroke. The engines are fitted to work either with or without Hall's condenser, at the option of the engineer. This magnificent vessel, the largest steam-vessel ever yet propelled, will have capacity for twenty-five days' fuel, 800 tons of measurement goods, and 500 passengers.

We sincerely wish both the Bristol vessel and the London one all manner of success; and when we reflect on the immense intercourse between this country, the United States, and Canada—sixty thousand people having landed at N. York, from the 1st January to the 1st Sept. and 27,000 in Quebec last year—the increase that will naturally take place when the passage is shortened to fifteen days, instead of thirty-seven, the present outward average passage of the N. York packet ships, we do not think that any, out of the numerous plans before the public, hold out stronger inducements to the capitalists than such undertakings.

It is difficult to calculate the national benefit that will accrue to both countries by the establishment of steam communication between them—the one with an overflowing population, the other with inexhaustible reserve of fertile lands; the one the greatest manufacturing, the other the most extensive producing country in the world—both talking the same language, and allied by blood, religion, and feeling, with one another. Thus much, we may affirm, that it will greatly improve both countries, and render perpetual the peace that now so happily exists between them.

Tricks upon Travellers.—The N. York Courier and Enquirer, gives the following account, which we copy by way of caution.

"A very elegant exterior of a gentleman coming from Washington a few days ago, stated he was son of Lord H. and was coming to N. York to receive a sum of money from the British Consul, and requested of a fellow passenger to [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM FLORIDA.

[illegible]

LATER FROM FRANCE.

[illegible]

JUDGE LYNCH.

[illegible]

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

[illegible]

HIDES, OIL AND LEATHER.

[illegible]

Attention! Absconders!

[illegible]

Important to the Afflicted!

VEGETABLE TONIC TINCTURE.

[illegible]

Asparagus Roots for Sale.

[illegible]

Baker's Intelligence Office.

[illegible]

Ladies, Look at This!

[illegible]

Wanted.

[illegible]

Ten Dollars Reward.

[illegible]

White Mulberry.

[illegible]

A Card.

[illegible]

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork

[illegible]

West of England Cloths.

[illegible]

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

MISS BAILEY.

A Captain bold of Halifax,
Who lived in country quarters,
Seduc'd a maid who hang'd herself
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
He [illegible]
And [illegible] upon Miss Bailey.
Oh! Miss Bailey, unfortunate Miss Bailey
Oh! Miss Bailey, unfortunate Miss Bailey.

One night as he lay on his bed—
[illegible] he had got a fever—
Said he, "I am a [illegible] man,
But I'm a gay deceiver."
At twelve o'clock that very night
His candle [illegible],
A ghost [illegible],
And [illegible] "Behold Miss Bailey."
Oh! Miss Bailey, &c.

"Avaunt, Miss Bailey," then he cried,
"Your face looks white and mealy."
"Oh! Captain Smith," the ghost replied,
"You've used me ungenteelly—
The Crowner's 'quest goes hard with me
Because I've acted frailly,
And Parson [illegible] won't bury me,
Altho' I'm dead Miss Bailey."
Oh! Miss Bailey, &c.

"Dear ghost," said he, "since you and I
Accounts must once for all close,
There is a [illegible] note in my
[illegible],
'Twill [illegible] for your grave;"—
The ghost then [illegible] Bailey,
Saying, "Bless you, wicked Captain Smith,
Remember poor Miss Bailey."
Oh! Miss Bailey, &c.

READY WIT.—An Oxford student joined, without invitation, a party dining at an inn: after dinner, he boasted so much of his abilities, that one of the party said—"You have told us enough of what you can do, tell us something you can-[illegible]

[illegible]

THE GRAPE SEED.

A MOORISH TALE.

Velid possessed gardens fresher than those of the king of the Peris, coursers swifter than the divine steeds of the prophet, a scimitar flaming as that of Solyman, whose rubies would have purchased empires, if its good blade could not have won them; he owned savage Sienas, and delicious Vegas, Cordova the proud, the noble Seville, and Grenada, the paradise of the West. The noble Velid covered his forehead with the turban of the Caliphs, and it was his name that they heard in Rethba, in the ten thousand mosques of the West, after the names of Alla and Mahomet. But Velid had that which he preferred to his scimitar, to Seville, to Grenada, and even to the turban of the masters of Islam.—He had Zenaib, the daughter of Yermer, of the winning smile, of great gazelle eyes, veiled by long silken lashes, of step light and capricious; Zenaib, who threw her arms about the prince of the faithful, as if he had been but a simple Moor, who seated herself upon his knee, and fondly called him 'My Velid!'

And every day, when the muezzin called the faithful to their morning prayers, Velid struck the earth with his forehead, and said—'God is great. He has made me happy among the children of light.'

One evening the two lovers, voluptuously reclining upon cushions of silk, were enjoying the beauties of those Southern nights so dear to love and poetry, whose splendours, are unknown in the pale firmament of the North. The enchanted gardens displayed their rich and silent bowers, and the fragrance which breathed from them mingled with the perfumed air of the seraglio. The rays of the moon, illuminating the painted windows, lit up the shining stones of the mosaic pavement, and trembled in the marble basins where fishes of gold and fire were gayly sporting. 'See,' said the black-eyed girl, in her mad joy, 'it is for us that the Peris guide the pale moon in the heavens; it is for us, that Israfil, angel of harmony, comes from the sea upon this gentle breeze. Oh! every thing is for those who love, for they alone comprehend the mysterious language of the spirits of air.'—'My Zenaib,' murmured the prince of the faithful, 'art thou then the daughter of the Peris? Thy voice is sweeter than that of Israfil, thy breath more perfumed than the rose of Jericho, thy skin clear and transparent as the golden fruits of the vines of Almeria.' He held in his hand a grape from this famous vine.

The smiling daughter of Yermer raised her countenance at these words—'Since you love to compare me to the grape of Almeria, I would cling the more closely to you to resemble it the more;' and she extended her two hands to the arms of the caliph, drawing the grape towards her half-opened mouth. 'No, my pearl, you shall not have it thus; to punish your irreverence towards the caliph, you shall obtain the object of your desires only by catching its seeds one by one in your pretty mouth.' With a burst of laughter she upturned her beautiful head on the [illegible] Velid, and the caliph began to throw [illegible] the brilliant seeds that his mistress [illegible] to catch in their fall. There were [illegible] laughter, shrieks of joy without [illegible] many useless efforts, the red lips of [illegible] a seed as it descended—but no [illegible] followed her triumph. "What is the [illegible] Zenaib? What hast thou done?"—[illegible] extended upon her back, her white [illegible] with its blue veins, her eyes up[illegible] a look of distress. Velid, beside [illegible] the harem with his cries of despair; [illegible] learned physicians arrived, it was [illegible] she died, and a grape seed had poisoned the existence of a prince of the earth. [illegible] of men, what is happiness?

HOMŒOPATHY.—This doctrine was first promulgated about thirty years ago, though it did not attract much attention till within the last [illegible]. It originated with Dr. Hahneman, [illegible] Saxony, who after having resided in [illegible] parts of Germany, at length took up his [illegible] Leipzic, and instituted experiments on [illegible] of medicinal substance upon himself. [illegible] Having in 1790 taken some bark, [illegible] as he states, paroxysms of in[illegible], he was struck with the cir[illegible] that the substance employed for the [illegible] should occasion a similar [illegible] healthy person. This led to the in[illegible] substances which produce certain [illegible] healthy individuals can remove [illegible] when induced by other causes [illegible] fundamental point of the doctrine, that [illegible] cured only by medicines which [illegible] causing similar diseases in [illegible] *similia similibus curantur*. [illegible] consequently do not consider [illegible] of anatomy, physiology or pathology [illegible] contributing to the cure of disease, but [illegible] themselves to noting the different groups [illegible] in diseases, and to ascertaining the [illegible] remedy, without regard to the or[illegible] or other circumstances, by which [illegible] are caused, or whether they ex[illegible] nervous, vascular, or other systems, [illegible] in following the rules of homœopa[illegible]

[illegible]

to the present time, at all events by all possessed of sufficient temerity to brave the menaces of popular scientific empiricism—for although we have an indefeasible right to employ such medicinal agents as are found by experience to consummate the object of administration, there are those to be found who will cry "innovation, innovation," and relative to the administrator—"anathema maranatha." The Indians make use of it in a raw state. The dose of the essence is one dram, 'pre re nata'—the other preparations, and the raw fruit, can be regulated accordingly, as to the quantity: and occasional variations will, of course, be necessary, owing to the special exigencies of the case—and occasional idiosyncrasy of constitution may render the article wholly inadmissible. This however, must be very rare, as I have never seen or heard of a solitary instance of the kind.

WILD ORANGE GROVES.—Nothing can be more gladdening to the traveller, when passing through the uninhabited woods of East Florida, than the wild orange groves which he sometimes meets with. As I approached them, the rich perfumes of the blossom, the golden hue of the fruits, that hung on every twig, and lay scattered on the ground, and the deep green of the glossy leaves, never failed to produce the most pleasing effect upon the mind. Not a branch has suffered from the pruning knife, the graceful form of the tree retains the elegance it received from nature. Raising their tops into the open air, they allow the uppermost blossoms and fruits to receive the unbroken rays of the sun, which one might be tempted to think are conveyed from flower to flower, and from fruit to fruit, so rich and balmy are all. The pulp of these fruits quenches your thirst at once, and the very air you breathe in such a place refreshes and reinvigorates you. I have passed through a grove of these orange trees full a mile in extent. Their occurence is a sure indication of good land, which in the southeastern portion of that country is rather scarce. The Seminole Indians and poorer squatters feed their horses on oranges, which these animals eat with much relish. The immediate vicinity of a wild orange grove is of some importance to the planters, who have the fruits collected and squeezed in a horse-mill. The juice is barrelled and sent to different markets, being in request as an ingredient in cooling drinks. The straight young shoots are cut and shipped in bundles, to be used as walking sticks.

INDIAN MARRIAGES.—The ceremony of marriage is extremely simple. A day having been appointed, the father of the girl intentionally absents himself, while a tent is erected for the happy pair. "What is that I observe?" exclaims the Indian, on his return, with pretended astonishment, "a new tent, it must be for my son-in-law!" A feast is then made, to which the parents and friends of both parties are invited, when to the assembled company the bride is introduced by her mother as the wife of an Indian, whose name she mentions, and at once becomes the mistress of the new habitation. Several speeches are then made on the occasion complimentary of the parties, particularly with regard to the lady, whose beauties are extolled to the skies. "Behold, my brethren, her eyes, high cheek bones, low forehead, broad chin, hooked nose, tawny hide, pendent breasts, and you will say with me she is the very essence of perfection. Only perceive what strength she [illegible]: a weight of two hundred pounds is [illegible] for her to carry; and as for hauling a sledge, she will vie with any of the tribe." Such is a Northern Indian's idea of the beauty and accomplishments of the fair sex.—*King's Narrative.*

THE INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

That the Moon exerts an influence on plants and animals, and produce changes in the weather, are opinions which have long and are now extensively held, not exclusively by the ignorant and superstitious, but by men of sound understanding and correct observation in other matters. The agency of the Moon in producing the tides of the ocean, has strengthened and confirmed the belief of many in her influence over the animal and vegetable kingdoms. This belief will not stand the test of Philosophical examination. For instance, it is a popular notion that the sap of vegetables is propelled to the branches at the full, and again descends to the roots at the change of the moon. As truly might we affirm that our blood ascends to the head at the full, and sinks again to the feet at the change, for the circulation of sap depends on causes over which the moon has no influence. In trees the warmth of spring puts the sap in motion.—By one system of vessels, it ascends through the trunk to the leaves, and being there exposed to the air and light is changed into the "proper juice of plants." Thence it is conveyed downwards, by another system of vessels, to form the different secretions: the functions of these several vessels being analogous to the veins and arteries in animal organization.

Repeated and careful experiments have been made, but no fact has been adduced to show that the moon has the least influence on vegetable life. How is it possible that [illegible]

[illegible]

THE RURAL ECONOMIST.

[illegible]

Product and profit of a crop of Ruta Baga Turnips.—R. Gordon tells us, in the Farmer and Mechanic, printed at Cincinnati, that he has, the last year, raised 1,510 bushels on an acre; that he has fed his cattle upon them; that he fed one pair of working oxen with two bushels of ruta baga, and another pair with a bushel of Indian corn, (we presume a bushel of ears,) per day; and that he is satisfied two bushels of the Swedes are *better* than one bushel of corn for working oxen, or other neat cattle. Here then an acre produces of cattle feed what is equivalent to *seven hundred and fifty-five* bushels of corn in the ear, or 377½ bushels of shelled corn! If after this our farmers do not believe in the profit of the ruta baga crop, why then—let them disprove it in practice. We often miss in our corn crop, and other crops; but this does not prevent our trying again, because we know we *can* succeed. Let us show the same perseverance, though we fail once, in the culture of a crop, which there is much evidence to believe, will ultimately become very profitable. We have kept six oxen more than three months, and in the mean time *fattened* them, upon ruta baga and a little hay—they would eat nothing else. They did not even require water.

A Corn Meal Rusk.—Among the many delicacies in the form of bread, which render the enjoyment of breakfast so acceptable, we know of none more deserving of notice than the one prepared according to the following recipe.

Take six cupsful of corn meal, four of wheat flour, two cupsful of molasses, and two tablespoonsful of sal aratus, mix the whole together, and knead it into dough; then make two cakes; bake them as you would pone, for three-fourths of an hour, and you will have one of the most grateful descriptions of bread that ever graced the table.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Rice Delicacies.—So little seems to be known about the various methods of cooking rice, that we have concluded to present our readers with the following receipts. By the by, why is it that the millers do not prepare rice flour?

To make loaf rice bread.—Boil a pint of rice, soft, and add a pint of leaven, then three quarters of the flour, put it to rise in a tin or earthen vessel, until it has risen sufficiently, divide it into three parts, then bake it as other bread, and you will have three large loaves.

To make journey or Johnny cake.—To three spoonfuls of soft boiled rice, add a small tea cup of water or milk, then add six spoonfuls of the flour, which will make a large journey cake, or six waffles.

To make rice cake.—Take a pint of soft boiled rice, a half pint of milk or water, to which add twelve spoonfuls of the flour, divide it into small cakes, and bake them in a brick oven.

To make wafers.—Take a pint of warm water a tea spoonful of salt, add a pint of the flour, and it will give you two dozen wafers.

[illegible]

Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, Palsy, Serous Apoplexy, and organic affections of the heart.

Persons whose nerves have been thus injured by calomel or excessive grief, great loss of blood, the suppression of accustomed discharges, or cutaneous eruptions, excess in drinking, or other causes which tend to relax and enervate the nervous system, will find a friend to soothe and comfort in Dr. Wm Evans' medicine. Sold at No. 20 Arcade, Philadelphia, where they can be obtained whole sale or retail.

Sold also by his advertised country agents. Agents are wanted South and West.

Agents for Dr. Evan's Pills.

Frederick S. Axe, Germantown.
C. E. Porter, 29 Market street, Wilmington, Del.
Charles B. Rachelor, Manayunk.
Robert Iredell, Norristown.
Ham & Davis, Norristown.
Wm. N. Stevens, fancy store, No. 283 north Third street, 1 door above Noble street, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Parker, book store and library, Beach st. Kensington.
H. Ritchie, Post Master, New Castle, Del.
David Jones, [illegible] Chester county, Pa.
Nathan Davis, Camden, N. J.
J. M'Pherson, Trenton, N. J. [illegible]

TO INVALIDS!!

PETERS'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the public as decidedly superior to any combination of medicine ever offered to the American people. The proprietor of these Pills being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine, on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure or even beneficial in every complaint, for that would be absurd and ridiculous in the extreme, but he does most firmly believe, that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart burn, Nausea, Furred Tongue, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched and Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping or debility.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences of malignancy can be alleged against them.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the public, supported by testimonials of a character so extensive, from sources so respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

Wherever these Pills have been once introduced into a family, they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

It is a truth that almost every person who has ever used Peters's Vegetable Pills, recommend them to their friends, and it is from this circumstance alone that they have gained their unrivalled reputation.

Prepared by Jos. Priestley Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of [illegible] diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. [illegible] Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

The attention of invalids is invited to the following [illegible]

[illegible]

Sets of Caskets at reduced prices!

AS a surplus number of copies of the Casket for nine years past remain yet on hand—they are now offered for sale AT 5 CENTS at a reduced price.

Nos. [illegible] for 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, in numbers, for		$9 00
Nos. in bound in embossed muslin, at	$1 20	10 80
In sheep extra gilt,	at 1 50	13 50
Commentaries on American Law (a valuable work)		30
Medical Flora, 2 vols. bound,		1 75
Book of Nature in numbers 2 vols. 240 elegant engravings, containing many thousand figures of animals,		7 00
do. in embossed muslin,		8 00
do. in handsome sheep extra,		9 00

S. C. ATKINSON,
Office S. E. Post, 26 Carter's Alley, Philada.
[illegible]

Rand's Writing Academy,

No. 106 South 9th st. near Walnut, where all his Publications may be had.
feb 23 '37—1y

Black Varnish,

FOR Coal Grates, Ash Pans, Fenders, Bricks and Jams, and all other iron or wood used about fire places, which require to be kept neat and clean. This Varnish is put on with a paint brush, and dries very soon—one or two coats will be sufficient to give it a handsome black gloss. It is very durable, and will stand a considerable heat.

Mixed Paints, Fat nure Paints, Liquid for cleaning Brass, Liquid and Paste Blacking, prepared and sold by J. C. LEHMAN & Co. Druggists, No. 6, South 5th street, corner of Minor, Philadelphia. mar 4—9

Co-partnership Notice.

DAVID KIRKPATRICK has this day taken his son, Robert B. Kirkpatrick, into co-partnership. The Hide, Oil and Leather business will in future be conducted under the firm of D. KIRKPATRICK & SON at the old stand, No. 21, South Third street.

Hide, Oil and Leather Store.

DAVID KIRKPATRICK & Son, No. 21 S. Third st. between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, have for sale, Spanish Hides, dried and salted; Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips; Tanners' Oil; Tanners' and Curriers' Tools, and a general assortment of Leather, finished and in the rough; all of which will be sold low for Cash, or the usual Credit.

☞ All kinds of Leather in the Rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given, in cash, or taken in exchange for Hides.

*** Leather stored free of charge, and sold on Commission. jan 14—7m

R. S. Gilbert,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD—NO. 32 NORTH STREET,
below Sixth street.
(Between Market and Arch, and Fifth and Sixth streets.)
[illegible]

DEAFNESS.

WE confidently recommend Dr. Taylor's Gutta Vegetable [illegible] by M. Taylor, Aurist, of London, and strongly recommended by Mr. Abernethy, Sir Astley Cooper, Drs. Frederic, Curtis, Drake, &c. and other Aurists and Physicians, to the highest stations in [illegible] [illegible]

Enviable Distinction.

IN the midst of a general, and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, DR. W. EVANS' PILLS have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor; if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. DR. W. EVANS has the satisfaction of knowing that his CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested [illegible], and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and preeminent virtues.

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. W. EVANS does not pretend, for instance, that either his CAMOMILE or his APERIENT PILLS will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the Stomach, the Lungs and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; its restored color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician.—Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly deranged in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat or the weather, or any other nervous [illegible]; and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled Dyspepsia, with head ache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a funeral retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in [illegible] prostrate weakness, [illegible] [illegible]

DR. BRANDRETH'S
Vegetable Universal Pills.

MERCURY A POISON.—The continued exhibition of this deadly specific by the practitioners of the present day is truly deplorable; many of them give it in such quantities, as frequently to create a new [illegible] now unfortunately too well known to the public, [illegible] name it?—The MERCURIAL DISEASE.

Behold yon female! she was once amongst the [illegible] of her sex! the expressive glances of her eyes [illegible] an alarm to love in every beholder of her charms; now their heavy and glassy stare reveals the [illegible] ever, while they create pity in the man of feeling. What has produced so woful a change? Her health has been sorely deranged for the space of 24 years, and during that period ulceration of a shocking [illegible] has [illegible] her own, and her feet; no longer the [illegible] of that hand whose brilliant notes [illegible] from the sweet piano forte, can now [illegible]; it may [illegible] forever be dumb for her, unless she [illegible] come, like the [illegible] in Holy Writ, the object of [illegible] itself!

This unhappy being dates the commencement of all her sufferings, from an incipient cold; when her physician, in whom she reposed blind confidence, prescribed to her some white powders. The effect produced by this seemingly innocent prescription was, that her tongue was swollen to such a degree as to project from her mouth! HEAVEN, THOSE WHITE POWDERS WERE MERCURY.

When! oh when shall the universal applicability of the principles of purgation be acknowledged, as they should be? When shall the inveterate prejudices of mankind give way? When shall the period of general sound health be attained? Who can tell?—Then, on that cheering day, the BRANDRETH PILLS will be used and sold without censure; they will take the place entirely of the dangerous mineral specific above alluded to, as well as the most sanguinary and detestable use of the lancet.

The following are a few of the cures that have been effected by the use of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills; to publish all would be impossible.

Let it be borne in mind, that the Brandreth Pills possess two extraordinary properties which make them peculiarly valuable: one is, that they cannot possibly injure, and the other is, that if taken in such doses as shall operate freely upon the bowels, are always sure to do good.

Inflammatory Rheumatism and Nervous Debility Cured by the use of Brandreth's [illegible]. Mr. Thomas [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]